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TITLE

DOWNHOLE INJECTION SYSTEM

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DOWNHOLE INJECTION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Reference to Related Application

[0001] This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/406,200 filed August 27, 2002.

Field

[0002] The downhole injection system of the present invention is used to inject chemicals such as foaming agents, corrosion inhibitors, and water into wells to treat an observed condition within the well.

Background

[0003] Wells, particularly those wells which produce hydrocarbons, exhibit various conditions which affect well production or the operability of the equipment inserted into the well. One way of treating such conditions is to inject predetermined amounts of chemical into the well at a downhole location. Such chemical can be pumped from the surface through a capillary tube to a downhole injection valve. Not only is the type of chemical used extremely important, but the injection of a predetermined amount of chemical at a specific rate of application is also critical. If a full column of fluid can be maintained in the capillary tube leading from the chemical pump to the bottom of the well, control of the amount of chemical injected into the well is a relatively simple operation.

[0004] However, it has long been recognized by well operators that if the injection pressure or back-pressure exerted on the valve at the bottom of the capillary tubing is not correct, the contents of the capillary tube may actually be siphoned into the well. This siphoning action of the chemical within the capillary tubing is due to the fact that in most systems for injecting chemicals for foaming (for example, in gas wells that are fluid loaded), the hydrostatic pressure at the end of the capillary tubing is greater than the actual flowing bottom-hole pressure within the well. Therefore, the end of the capillary tubing sees a relative vacuum within the well. This relative vacuum results in the siphoning of the chemical out of the capillary tube and into the well. This unwanted siphoning of chemical from the capillary tube makes it very difficult to regulate or assure a consistent flow or continuous volume of chemical into the well.

[0005] In addition, voids or bubbles in the column of chemical within the capillary tubing will permit well gases and fluids to enter the capillary tubing from the bottom of the well. This movement of gases and fluids into the capillary tubing can result in a plugging of the capillary tubing and/or gas pressure escaping through the capillary tube to the surface. More importantly, the movement of gases and fluids through the capillary tubing caused by voids or bubbles results in an inconsistent application of chemicals such as anti-foaming agents, corrosion inhibitors, etc. The inconsistent application of chemicals adversely affects the application of foamers or corrosion protection of the equipment within the well. In such situations, it has been found that much more chemical must be used than what appears to be actually needed to control a condition within the well. Experience in the chemical treatment of downhole well conditions has shown that a consistent application of chemical provides

much greater benefit to the well than an inconsistent or "batch" treatment application of chemical to the bottom of a well.

[0006] Prior art valves for the injection of chemicals downhole into a well are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,441,558 to Welch, et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,485,876 to Speller; U.S. Patent No. 4,552,210 to Ross, et al.; U.S. Patent No. 4,648,457 to Ross, et al.; and U.S. Patent No. 5,141,056 to Tailby, et al.

[0007] Despite the number of chemical injection valves for use downhole within a well which can be found in the prior art, the problem remains to provide a system for inserting a consistent amount of chemical downhole into a well.

SUMMARY

[0008] The disclosed downhole injection system provides for inserting a consistent amount of chemical downhole into a well. Specifically included at the end of the capillary tubing extending into the well from the chemical pump are two check valves. The two check valves are in series flow with one another. The upstream or first check valve is adjustably biased to have a cracking pressure which can be pre-set based on: the flowing bottom-hole pressure of the well, the depth of the well, the chemical injected into the well, the pressure imparted on the chemical by the chemical pump, and the size and length of the capillary tubing.

[0009] Downstream from the first check valve is a second check valve which prevents the entry of gas, fluids, or solids from the well bore into the interior of the elongated tubular housing of the disclosed downhole valve. This housing both provides for mounting

the injection valve to the capillary tubing and positioning the first and second check valves one with respect to the other.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

[0010] A better understanding of the present invention may be had by reference to the drawing figures, wherein:

Figure 1 is a schematic showing the disclosed system for injection chemical into a well;

Figure 2 is an exploded view of the injection valve; and

Figure 3 is an assembly view in partial section of the injection valve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0011] The disclosed system **10** is shown in Figure 1. Specifically, a well bore **100** extending from the earth's surface **110** to a subsurface repository **120** of hydrocarbons includes a borehole **130**. Within the borehole **130** are typically found various layers of casing and the equipment needed to produce hydrocarbons from the formation **120** located at various locations within the well **100** or at the bottom of the well **100**. Those in the business of producing hydrocarbons from wells **100** understand that each well **100** will have its own unique characteristics. The characteristics or the conditions found at the bottom of a well **100** will affect the ability of the well **100** to produce hydrocarbons or affect the operability of the equipment located at the bottom of the well **100**. To minimize the effect of such conditions, it has been found that if a predetermined amount of chemical is maintained at the bottom of a well, the troubling conditions may be reduced. For example, if liquid loading is

a problem, a predetermined amount of a foaming agent inserted into the well **100** will minimize the liquid loading problem. Similarly, if there is a particularly corrosive environment at the bottom of a well **100**, it is possible to maintain a level of anti-corrosion chemicals at the bottom of the well **100** to minimize the corrosive effect of the condition of the well **100** on the equipment within the well **100**.

[0012] It is most effective to treat the condition within a well **100** by inserting a predetermined amount of the proper chemical at a location within the well **100** closest to which the condition occurs. The insertion of chemical at the location where the condition occurs is accomplished by extending a length of capillary tubing **20** from the surface **110** through the borehole **130** into the desired location within the well **100**. The preselected chemical is then pumped by a chemical pump **30** from a reservoir **40** through the capillary tubing **20** to the location within the well **100**. Controlling the flow of the chemical within the well **100** is an injection valve assembly **50** located at the bottom of the capillary tubing **20**. If this injection valve assembly **50** does not function properly, an improper amount of chemical will be inserted into the well **100**, and the condition at the bottom of the well **100** will not be remedied. Alternatively, if the injection valve assembly **50** does not operate properly, it may be necessary to pump excessive amounts of chemical into the well **100** to insure that the proper amount of chemical is maintained in the well **100** to treat the condition which is affecting either well production or the equipment within the well **100**.

[0013] To remedy the problem of assuring that the proper amount of chemical is maintained at the bottom of the well **100**, the injection valve assembly **50** of the present invention is attached to the bottom of the capillary tubing **20** which is run down into the well **100** from the chemical pump **30**. As may be seen in Figures 2 and 3, the disclosed injection

valve assembly **50** is assembled from a variety of parts which provide both for mounting the injection valve assembly **50** at the end of the capillary tubing and mounting two check valves in a series flow arrangement.

[0014] At the upper or upstream end of the injection valve assembly **50** is located a hollow top connector **52**. Within the hollow top connector **52** are internal threads **54** for attachment to the bottom end of the capillary tubing **20**. The top connector **52** is hollow and at its downstream end terminates in a tapered valve seat **56**. In the preferred embodiment, a carbide insert **58** is used to reduce wear on the tapered valve seat **56** within the top connector **52**.

[0015] Threadably attached to the top connector is a tube body **60**. At the upstream end of the tube body is an upper spring carrier **62**. Permanently attached to the top of the upper spring carrier **62** is a carbide ball **64** which, when resting against the seat **56** at the bottom of the top connector **52**, blocks the flow of fluid through the top connector **52** and the injection valve assembly **50**. At the bottom of the upper spring carrier **62** are flow-through slots **66** which provide a passage for the flow of chemical when the ball **64** is positioned away from the seat **56** at the bottom of the top connector **52**.

[0016] Engaging an extension **68** on the lower end of the upper spring carrier **62** is a main spring **70**. The connection of the main spring **70** to the extension **68** on the bottom of the upper spring carrier **62** provides a mechanical bias of the ball **64** to the seat **56** at the bottom of the top connector **62**. In the preferred embodiment, this mechanical bias is provided by a coil spring **70;** however, other means of providing a mechancal bias well known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be used. At the downstream end of the coil spring **70** is a bottom spring carrier **72**. An extension **74** on the top of the bottom spring

carrier **74** engages spring **70**. As will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art, the distance between the bottom spring carrier **72** and the upper spring carrier **62** determines the amount of compression of the main spring **70**. The amount of compression of the main spring **70** is what determines the amount of bias force on the first or upstream check valve assembly **55** located where the carbide ball **64** is in close proximity to the seat **56** at the bottom of the top connector **52**.

[0017] Mechanically positioning the bottom spring carrier **72** within the tube body **60** are two threaded rods **78, 80**. The upper threaded rod **78** contacts the underside of the bottom spring carrier **72**. This upper threaded rod **78** is held in position by a lower threaded rod **80**. Both the upper threaded rod **78** and the lower threaded rod **80** threadably engage an adjustable housing **82**. This adjustable housing **82** includes a flow-through port **84** which allows chemical passing through the flow-through slots **66** in the upper spring carrier **62**, thence through the flow-through slots **76** in the bottom spring carrier **72**, to pass through the adjustable housing **82**. The adjustable housing **82** is threadably connected to the lower end of the tube body **60**. Wrench flats **86** are provided on the adjustable housing **60** so that it may be tightened when connected to the lower end of the tube body **60**. Those of ordinary skill in the art will then understand that once the adjustable housing **82** has been threaded into the tube body **60**, it is the length of the upper threaded piece **78** and the lower threaded piece **80** and their position within the adjustable housing **82** which determines the position of the bottom spring carrier **72** within the tube body **60**. As previously mentioned, it is the distance between the bottom spring carrier **72** and the upper spring carrier **62** which determines the force provided by the main spring **70** on the upstream check valve. The greater the force of the spring on the upstream check valve assembly **50**, the greater the amount of fluid force

that will be required to move the ball **64** away from the seat **56** and permit the flow of chemical through the capillary tubing **20** and through the injection valve assembly **50**.

[0018] Attached to the threads **88** on the bottom end of the adjustable housing **82** is an end cover **90**. Positioned within the end cover is a trash check spring **92**. Located on top of the trash check spring **92** is a carbide ball **94**. This carbide ball is sized to engage a seat **96** which is formed at the bottom of the adjustable housing **82**. The ball **94** and seat **96** combination within the end cover **90** provides a second check valve assembly **85** in series fluid flow with the first check valve assembly **55**. This second check valve assembly **85** located at the bottom of the injector valve **50** prevents the entry of gas, fluids, or solids from the well bore **130** into the interior portion of the elongated tubular housing **60**, and thus serves to protect the operation of the injection valve assembly **50**.

[0019] For convenience, a threaded opening **98** is provided at the bottom of the end cover **90** so that additional equipment may be attached to the bottom of the injection valve assembly **50**.

[0020] Accordingly, the disclosed injection valve will allow a chemical to pass through the elongated tubular housing **60** while holding a pre-set working pressure. A properly pre-set injection valve working pressure will assure that the capillary tube **20** above the injection valve **50** is kept full of chemical while providing a positive pressure against the discharge pressure of the chemical pump **30**.

<u>Example One</u>:

10,000 ft. Capillary tubing depth
Foamer Injection application (8.327 ppg foamer)
350 psi Flowing Bottom-Hole pressure
400 psi desired chemical pump pressure
Injection valve set pressure ≅ 4380 psi

[0021] The ball check valve assembly on the bottom of the injection valve assembly described in Example One acts as a protection against well bore solids entering the interior portion of the injection valve, particularly during the placement of the injector valve assembly into the well or when the flow of chemical through the injection valve assembly is temporarily halted. In the preferred embodiment, the cracking pressure to open the ball check valve on the bottom of the injection valve assembly is about 50 psi.

[0022] The standard service injection valve assembly is made of 316 stainless steel, 17-4 stainless internal parts, and with a tungsten carbide seat and trim. An extreme service injection valve assembly may be made with Inconel® stainless steel or any other corrosion resistant high strength metal.

[0023] While the present system and method has been disclosed according to the preferred embodiment of the invention, those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that other embodiments have also been enabled. Such other embodiments shall fall within the scope and meaning of the appended claims.